



Glossop Urban Sanitary
Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

GLOSSOP :

W. H. IRLAM & Co., LTD., PRINTERS, SURREY STREET.





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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Medical Officer of Health, FOR THE YEAR 1913.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

At the commencement of the New Year I again beg leave to present to you my Report on the Sanitation of the Borough.

The Borough of Glossop is on the slope of the Peak of Derbyshire, and though surrounded by hills rising to a greater elevation, is itself elevated from 407·2 feet to 870 feet above the level of the sea.

The district is on the millstone grit, and the subsoil in most parts is clay.

AREA.

Land 3,033 acres ; Water 17 acres ; Total 3,050 acres.



POPULATION AND INHABITED HOUSES.

	Census 1901.		Census 1911.		Estimated to the middle of of the year 1913.
Population.....	21,526	...	21,688	...	21,756
Inhabited Houses	4,881	...	5,194	...	5,247
New Houses erected during the year				...	20

As we have seen, the population returned in the census of 1911 was 21,688. I estimated the population in the middle of 1911 at 21,692. The population increased by 162 between the census of 1901 and that of 1911. This would give a fraction over 16 for each year. I came to the conclusion, however, and so did the Borough Accountant, that the increase was chiefly in the latter five years of the decennium. On this supposition an increase of 32 per annum seemed fair. I have again consulted the Borough Accountant, and we have decided to continue this estimate of an annual increase of 32. 21,724, the estimate for 1912, with 32 added, gives 21,756 the estimate for 1913.

RATEABLE VALUE.

Borough Rate	...	...	...	...	£86,224
General District Rate	...	...	...	...	£81,413
Assessable Value	...	...	...	...	£81,413

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The chief occupations in the Borough are cotton-spinning and weaving, calico printing, and paper making. There are also iron-workers and spring-mattress makers. There are some farmers and farm labourers. The incidence of deaths from consumption amongst different classes of working-people will be recorded later in this Report.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

There is of course the Workhouse Infirmary. The public Hospitals for non-pauper Patients are Wood's General Hospital,

the Partington Convalescent Home, and the Glossop Corporation's Isolation Hospital at Gamesley. The first two have been kept in full work, but we have to record another comparatively easy year at Gamesley Hospital, the number of admissions for the year being 19.

Under the auspices of the County Council and the Insurance Committee, a few cases of consumption have been sent to Sanatoria. Two have been sent to Cranham Lodge Sanatorium, near Stroud; and one each to Woodhurst, Tower Hill, Dorking; and Whitmead, Telford, Surrey.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

Glossop, Whitfield, and part of Dinting are supplied by the Corporation; Higher Dinting is supplied from a reservoir of Lord Howard's, and from Springs; Simmondley is also supplied by Lord Howard, and from Springs; Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield, and Padfield are supplied with water by Lord Howard. Some houses in Whitfield are supplied by a Private Water Company.

RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT.

The following figures have been kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, from observations taken at Swineshaw:—

1913.

January	...	...	...	...	...	3·78
February	...	...	...	...	...	1·37
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·05
April ...	...	...	..	...	...	3·45
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·05
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·27
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30
August	...	...	...	...	...	2·20
September	..	...	...	...	...	1·98
October	...	...	...	...	...	3·36
November	...	...	...	...	...	3·59
December	...	...	...	...	...	3·05
Total for Year	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>34·45 <hr/>

DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

No. of Houses supplied from public sources	...	..	5144
Do. with no supply within 100 yards	...	...	None
Do. supplied from surface wells (estimated)	...	...	171
Do. supplied from Springs (estimated)	...	...	132
Supplies liable to pollution	...	...	None known

There is a constant supply, but, if water closets were generally used, a larger supply would be required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Trade effluents are now fairly dealt with.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Works at Lower Gamesley are, I believe, doing good work.

Last Year I wrote as follows :—

“Improvements are in hand at Lambgates, and the back of Station Road, Hadfield; and are required at Cross Cliffe, and Lower Bank, Glossop; at the back of Simmondley Lane, and in Simmondley; and in blocks of property now drained by stone sewers.”

I have now to report that sewers have been completed for Lambgates, Station Road, Cross Cliffe, and Lower Bank; and that Simmondley Lane is in hand. Earthenware pipes have also been laid down for some of the property formerly only provided with stone drains.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate number of houses with privy middens	...	165
Do. do. do. pail closets	...	3958
Do. do. do. water closets	...	705
Do. do. do. slop-water closets	...	419

The number of pails for the 3,958 houses is 2,549.

Number of houses converted from privy middens to water closets during the year is	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses converted from privy middens to pail closets during the year is	...	...	...	...	23
Number of defective privies improved	...	...	...	...	582
Number of houses converted from pail closets to water closets during the year is	...	...	...	...	23

POLICY OF THE COUNCIL.

The gradual abolition of privy middens and pail closets, and the substitution of water closets. Also the abolition of open ash-pits, and, where possible, the adoption of bins.

SCAVENGING.

There is no Public Scavenging. This work is done by the Corporation, at the request, and at the cost of the owners. The system is a voluntary one. The Sanitary Department empties all pails, ashbins. and ashpits, when orders are given by the owners. Any person may empty any ashpit, or dustbin, and deposit the refuse on the Corporation depots without any charge being made for such deposit.

Pails are emptied weekly, or fortnightly at 4/- each per year; ashbins are emptied weekly at 3/4 each per year; ashpits are emptied at 1/- and 1/4 per load. Water for water closets is charged 5/- per year.

DETAILS OF SCAVENGING.

Ashes and ashbin refuse are removed in covered carts to the various depots. Contents of pails are emptied into barrels, and removed to the Sewage Works. Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required. Ashbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits are emptied when orders are received from the owners.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector of Nuisances... 21296

Statutory Notices 4

Informal Notices 1585

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

	Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.	Legal Notices served by the Authority.	Nuisances Abated.	In hand.
<i>Dwelling Houses :</i>				
Repaired	2	—	2	—
Closed as unfit for habitation	—	—	1	—
Disinfected	57	—	57	—
<i>Drainage :</i>				
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	13	—	10	3
Defective Traps, Inlets and Drains	86	—	80	6
Drains obstructed	22	—	22	0
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>				
Insanitary Privies & Ashpits	582	1	551	31
Insufficient Accommodation..	24	3	22	2
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	26	—	26	0
Defective W.C.'s	29	—	28	1
<i>Other Defects :</i>				
Surfaces of Courts and Yards	3	—	2	1
Eaves, Spouts & Down Spouts	25	—	23	2
Urinals Defective	3	—	3	0
Water Supply	0	—	0	0
Offensive Accumulations ...	706	—	706	0
Animals improperly kept ...	—	—	—	—
Pig-sties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	4	—	3	1
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of Houses ...	12	—	12	0
Nuisances not specified above	53	—	47	6
Totals	1647	4	1595	53

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS Relating to Sanitary Matters.

<i>Bye-Laws for</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
New Streets and Buildings	November 9th, 1892
Alteration of Buildings	" "
Nuisances	" "
Decent Conduct of Persons Using Sanitary Conveniences	" "
Common Lodging-houses	" "
Slaughter-houses	" "
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops ...	February 25th, 1903
Offensive Trades	" "
Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop, and the Prevention of Nuisances	May 18th, 1904
Regulations under Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875	October 30th, 1907

There are 3 common lodging-houses, 27 slaughter-houses, and 13 places where offensive trades are being carried on.

LODGING HOUSES.—There are three registered common lodging houses in the Borough. The Chief Constable is Inspector.

The houses are visited daily by the police. 12,602 persons were accommodated in them during 1913.

There are no cellar dwellings that I know of now occupied in the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are 13 places in which such trades are carried on in the Borough. One is a sulphate of ammonia manufactory looked after by a special Inspector under the Alkali Act, and one is a soap and size works. The other 11 are tripe-dressing establishments. Fifty-nine visits have been paid to these during 1913. Four of them required fresh lime-washing. Otherwise they were found satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

The Schools are in fairly good sanitary condition. Two of the Schools have got pail closets. The others have water-closets with automatic flush. The number of pail closets is happily diminishing.

The water supply of the Schools in All Saints' and St. James' Wards is from the Corporation Water Works. In Hadfield Ward the supply is from Lord Howard's Reservoirs.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
IN SCHOOLS.

On account of measles the Old Glossop Wesleyan School was closed from May 21st, 1913, to June 5th, 1913.

On account of mumps St. Mary's R.C. School was closed from July 11th, 1913, until the holidays.

The Infectious and the Contagious Diseases found during the inspection of the Schools were

Ringworm	...	...	...	...	3
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	8
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Pityriasis Versicolor	...	...	...	...	2

Of these the cases of ringworm, and mumps, and one of the cases of impetigo, were excluded.

The arrangements in the District for Medical Inspection of School Children are under the control of the Glossop Education Authority. The Medical Officer of Health himself is the School Medical Officer.

Two Schools have been closed, and two new School Buildings opened during 1913.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cow-keepers on Register in Borough	...	...	56
Do. do. do. outside „	...	...	41
Number of Cows (approximately)	...	...	481
Do. Milk-sellers not Cow-keepers	...	...	5
Cubic space for Cows required by the bye-laws	...	600 c. ft.	
Cows condemned on account of tuberculous udders	...	...	none

INSPECTION OF COW HOUSES, &c.

	No. of Registered.	Inspections made.	Defects found.	Defects remedied.
Cowhouses	96	167	26	24
Dairies	56	25	1	1
Milkshops	5	25	—	—

The milk is partly produced in the Borough, and partly imported. Some of the milk comes from the adjoining Cheshire districts, and some from Hayfield district; but most of the imported milk comes from Glossop-Dale Rural District.

MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

Fifty samples of food and drugs have been taken, and submitted to the Public Analyst. These comprised the following:—

27 samples of milk, 5 of malt vinegar, 3 of cream of tartar, 5 of butter, 1 of lard, 5 of margarine, and 4 of whiskey.

7 samples ie. 5 of milk, 1 of vinegar, and 1 of whiskey were found to be below the standard.

There were 4 prosecutions for milk adulteration, and 4 convictions.

Further particulars will be found in Mr. Dane's Report.

437 visits were paid to places other than slaughter-houses, in which foods were prepared, as to tripe-dressing and cow-heel establishments, pork butchers, blood-pudding, sausage, and brawn makers', fish dealers' premises, chip potato, peas and beans' shops, and ice-cream makers' shops.

One lot of cow-heels was destroyed as unfit for human food.

BAKE-HOUSES :

Number on register ...	...	...	52
Inspections made ...	...	...	83
Notices served ...	...	...	11
Defects abated ...	...	...	9

Five hundred and twenty-two visits were made during 1913 to slaughter-houses.

The particulars are as follows :—

No. of slaughter-houses on register ...	...	27
Inspections ...	...	522
Notices served ...	...	5
Defects abated ...	...	5

The following were condemned :—

Two bovine carcasses, and one half-carcase; eight carcasses of pigs; thirty-three sets of bovine lungs, 7 bovine livers, all for tuberculosis; 18 pigs' heads with tuberculous glands, and 7 livers for hydated cysts or liver flukes.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Much of the work done during the year has been in continuation of inspection, and supervision of repair of properties scheduled in November, 1910. At that date several different localities were scheduled for inspection. These will be named to avoid undue publicity A., B., C., etc., 1910. As these districts contained a large number of houses, the inspection of them necessarily took a long time.

In October, 1913, a further schedule, comprising four localities, was prepared. These for the same reasons as in the other cases will be indicated as A., B., C., etc., 1913.

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made during 1913 was 616.

In order to give a sufficient idea of the work done, it will be necessary to present two tables prepared for me by Mr. Dane; one of work done during the three years in connection with schedule 1910, and one on the work accomplished before the end of the year on schedule 1913. As the latter schedule was only prepared in October, the work is necessarily incomplete.

Most of the repairs effected were done without resort to compulsion.

The houses of the working-classes in this district are, as a whole, fairly good for a manufacturing district.

No cases of overcrowding were found in 1913.

The open spaces round houses are generally very satisfactory for an urban district.

Several owners of property in the Borough were stimulated by the inspections to improve premises that had not been scheduled under the Act.

The erection of new houses is under the supervision of the Surveyor.

TABLE I.
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.
Work Done under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, during
1911, 1912, 1913. (Under Schedule 1910).

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action	Remarks.
Glossop ...	17	A	Feb., 1911	1911	Fast sheet windows; general repairs required; defective roofs; surface of yard defective; rain-water gutters and spouts leaky: insufficient privy accommodation	Notices served	Notices complied with	This property has been put in good repair
"	24	B	Jan., 1911	1911	Large defective open ashpit; defective privy accommodation; ventilation and light deficient; general repairs and decorations required, roofs, rain water gutters and spouts defective; surface of yard filthy; not impervious. Five were cellar dwellings in an insanitary condition	Notices served. Eleven closing orders made	Ten houses closed and the other closed after tenant was ejected under Ejectment Order	The last Order was disobeyed until an Ejectment Order was obtained and put in force
"	8	C	Nov., 1911	1912	Defective roofs; fast sheet windows; yard drainage defective	Repaired voluntarily	—	Only yard surface not yet satisfactory
"	12	D	Dec., 1911	1912	Roofs, rain-water gutters and pipes defective; fast sheet windows; surface of yard pervious and dirty; insufficient privy accommodation; drainage defective; general repairs, cleaning, painting and decorating required	Notices served	Houses put into repair. Drainage amended	Yard and privy accommodation not yet put in order

TABLE I—Continued.

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop	11	E	Dec., 1911	1912	Same defects as above described	Notices served	Some slight repairs made	In hand
"	8	F	Sept. 12, 1912	Not reported	Back to back houses. In fair condition, except for fast sashes of windows and minor repairs, and yard drainage and surface requiring amendment; also bins for ashes should be substituted for the open ashpits common to all the tenants	Informal Notice given	Repairs to be made voluntarily	do.
"	8	G	Sept., 1912	Not reported	In fair condition, except for minor general repairs	Informal Notice given	do.	do.
"	7	H	Sept., 1912	Not reported	In fair condition, except for minor general repairs	do.	do.	do.
Hadfield.	14	I	Oct., 1912	1913	Defective drainage and slop-waste pipes and minor general repairs and decoration	do.	—	The Surveyor has it in hand to arrange about the drainage
	98				These houses are closed and will not be allowed to be again occupied until put right	—	—	It is intended to pull this lot down when mill extensions are necessary

TABLE I—Continued.

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects,	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Hadfield	6	J	Oct., 1912	1913	These six are in good condition	Informal Notice given	—	—
	14				These fourteen are empty and not fit for occupation as they are now		—	These are the old style of mill houses, and are being modernised as required for occupation
	2				These two are in good condition internally, except for fast sash windows, which cannot be opened, and outside for closet accommodation	do.	—	These two are really in good order but for the privies
"	5	K	Oct., 1912	1913	Defective drainage and slop-waste pipes; defective yard surface and open ashpit; general minor repairs and decorations required and sash windows to open top and bottom	do,	—	The Surveyor has this drainage in hand. Only one of the houses is really bad; the others require minor repairs

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 77 workshops and domestic workshops, 2 factory laundries, and 64 factories on the register.

During the year 1913 the inspections made were 732 :—

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—

- i. Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101)..None
- ii. Breaches of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).—5. (Remedied 5).
- iii. Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107). None.
- iv. Giving out work to be done in premises which are (*a*) unwholesome (s. 108); (*b*) Infected (s. 110) None.
- v. Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (s. 109) None.

Factory Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—

- i. Want of cleanliness. 1. (Remedied 1).
- ii. Want of ventilation. None.
- iii. Overcrowding. None.
- iv. Want of drainage of floors. None.
- v. Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation. 5.
(Remedied 5).

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

In reading the part of this Report which relates to the work of the Sanitary Department, you will be struck with the large number of inspections made, and, when you read Mr. Dane's own account of his own and his assistant's work, you will no doubt come to the conclusion that excellent work has been done.

Infectious Hospital administration has been well conducted by the efficient staff at Gamesley.

There is no hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis in the neighbourhood, but a dispensary has been established, and is doing good work.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Act.	When adopted.	When came into operation.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890...	May 27th, 1891 ...	July 1st, 1891
Infectious Diseases Notifi- cation Act, 1889 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Infectious Diseases Pre- vention Act, 1890 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Sec. 95 of Part 10 ...	Aug. 16th, 1909 ...	Oct. 4th, 1909
Notification of Births' Act, 1907	March 5th, 1913 ...	May 12th, 1913

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING. —Continuation of work under the regulations of the Local Government Board, under the Housing and Town Planning Act

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Water closets should be gradually substituted for other forms of closet.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Back yards should be paved to prevent offensive matter from soaking into the soil, and to prevent dust from flying about and getting into milk, etc.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Stone sewers should be abolished, and earthenware pipes substituted.

(e) SCAVENGING.—Public scavenging should be adopted. Bins should be adopted in place of ashpits.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—When the water-closet system is generally adopted, a further supply of water will be required.

(g) MILK should be supplied pure without removal of butter fat, and should be carefully protected from contamination.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In the absence of a steam disinfectant, I think our methods of disinfection are the best available.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.
No. of Cases notified.....	0 ...	37 ...	12 ...	4 ...	1 ...	12
No. removed to Hospital.	0 ...	19 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0

On the question of Return Cases :—

There was a case occurred in a house, to which a patient returned from hospital, but as the second was attacked thirteen days after the return of the first, and as the family were disturbing the house furniture with the intention of removing to another house (a most probable cause of bringing out latent infection) the case can hardly be called, with any degree of confidence, a return case.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria (1) day school masters are notified by certificate by the Medical Officer of Health ; (2) Sunday school superintendents are notified in a similar manner ; (3) public libraries, laundries, and pawnbrokers are notified by the Inspector,

Anti-toxin is now supplied free of charge to poor persons.

In cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, disinfectants, and instructions for their use, are given to the occupiers of infected houses. When cases are kept at home, the houses are re-visited many times by the Inspector. This goes on until the case is considered free from infection. The clothes are ordered to be washed, and when possible, boiled.

Clothing, and bed-clothes are thoroughly boiled, when possible without injury to, or destruction of, the fabric, after being steeped in disinfectant solution, and afterwards washed with carbolic soap. Rooms, and woodwork are scrubbed with carbolic soap and water.

They are afterwards sprayed with formaldehyde, and disinfected with sulphur-dioxide gas. (N.B.—When we have cases of small-pox, more drastic measures are adopted). Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector or his assistant.

There is no steam disinfecter.

When in doubt as to diagnosis, the medical men in the neighbourhood avail themselves of the kindness of the County Council in making bacteriological examinations in cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

In cases of puerperal fever the chief anxiety is to prevent spread to other puerperal cases.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

There were outbreaks of mumps, and measles in the middle of the year.

Two schools were closed.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Borough during 1913 were 27, giving a death rate per 1,000 of 1·24. In 1912 the deaths were 23, giving a death rate of 1·05.

Of the 27 deaths 17 were deaths of men, and 10 of women. This shows a greater mortality of men than of women in our district. Taking the record for the five years forming the second half of the decade 1900 to 1910, we find the proportions very similar.

The numbers were as follows :—

			Men.		Women.
1906	...	...	18	...	13
1907	..	...	14	...	11
1908	...	...	14	...	9
1909	...	...	11	...	7
1910	...	...	14	...	5

In some districts the balance goes the other way. One can understand, that in districts where the men work in the open air, while the women stew in the house in more senses than one, the men have a better chance. In this district men and women are pretty much alike in respect of indoor employment. - Many even of the men who are classed as labourers, labour inside a building.

It is a significant fact that women, as a class, are less addicted to intemperance than men, as a class, are. It is possible that women are more adapted to indoor life than men are.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—AGES AND OCCUPATIONS.

I now submit to you the ages at death, and the occupations of the 17 consumptive men and 10 consumptive women dying in 1913. I give them in the order of the occurrence of death.

M E N .

Age.				Status or Occupation.
31	...	...	...	Labourer
13 months	...	...	...	Son of Labourer
26	...	...	...	Paper Mill hand
24	...	...	...	Overlooker
64	...	...	...	Cotton Weaver
58	...	...	...	Club Steward
59	...	...	...	Labourer
42	...	...	...	Stone Mason
61	...	...	...	Labourer
11	...	...	...	Son of Labourer
56	...	...	...	Quarry-man
38	...	...	...	Slasher (Cotton Mill)
50	...	...	...	Piecer (Cotton Mill)
63	...	...	...	Quarry-man
29	..	...	...	Paper Mill hand
62	...	...	...	Labourer
21	...	...	...	Labourer

W O M E N .

Age.				Status or Occupation.
66	...	...	...	Widow of Farmer
32	...	...	...	Wife of Bleach Works' hand
31	...	...	...	Wife of Labourer
62	...	...	...	Wife of Labourer
33	...	...	...	Wife of Labourer
17	...	...	...	Daughter of Labourer
43	...	...	...	Widow (Asylum)
38	...	...	...	Married Woman (Asylum)
27	...	...	...	Winder (Cotton Mill)
31	...	...	...	Wife of Labourer

No doubt some of the married women were textile-workers as well.

The deaths by months were as follows:—

January	...	...	...	...	3
February	...	...	...	...	5
March	...	...	...	...	3
April	...	...	...	...	2
May	...	...	...	...	4
June	...	...	...	...	1
July	...	...	...	...	0
August	...	...	...	...	1
September	...	...	...	...	4
October	...	...	...	...	1
November	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	2

I think there is a tendency for deaths to be rather numerous in the beginning of the year, when patients have suffered from the rigours of winter, and when on account of cold weather, they have been apt to neglect the “open window.”

We have now secured the services of a most efficient health visitor for cases of tuberculosis in the person of Nurse Millington, who visits the cases. The Medical Officer himself paid 7 visits.

The number of visits paid by Nurse Millington during 1913, were as follows :

Visits made on receipt of primary Notifications	...	81
Subsequent Visits	... ..	354

Full notes of the cases are taken and suitable instructions given.

Under the auspices of the County Council and the Insurance Committee, an excellent work is carried on at our local Dispensary by Dr. Perrin Brown.

There is no local Sanatorium.

Disinfection of houses after deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis is done by the Inspectors.

Facilities are kindly afforded by the County Council for examination of Sputum at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Derby.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

Having mentioned tuberculosis, measles, and mumps, I think no other disease requires special mention in a report for 1913.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death rate of Infants in 1913, was 131.1, rather heavier than in 1912, when it was 112.5. It does not seem to be accounted for by any epidemic. It may be seen from Table IV, that premature birth, and diseases that might be caused by want of breast milk, including Enteritis in the first fortnight of life, were rather heavier in 1913 than in 1912. It is possible that the good trade we enjoyed until nearly the close of 1913, induced mothers to keep at work in the mills more and longer than was good for the little strangers that either were about to arrive, or had recently arrived.

The Early Notification of Births Act was adopted in 1913.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

I reported to you on the expediency of closing two schools for infectious disease.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

I present the tables prepared on forms supplied by the Local Government Board.

The Birth and Death Rates are as follows :—

Birth Rate	17·9
Gross Death Rate	13·9
Nett Death Rate	14·3
Corrected Death Rate	14·4
Infantile Death Rate	131·1
Phthisis Death Rate	1·2
Zymotic Death Rate	1·3

The Birth Rate is really 17·88 which is very nearly 17·9.

I think it will be convenient, if this year I give a short explanation of these rates.

In 1913 the Gross and Nett Birth Rates were the same, as the Registrar General did not credit our district with any births occurring elsewhere, nor credit other districts with births occurring here.

The Gross Death Rate is the rate per thousand inhabitants given by the number registered as dying in the district.

The Nett Death Rate is that given by this number after addition of persons dying in other districts, who had been residents of this district, and deduction of persons dying in this district who had been residents of other districts. This can be more accurately done now than formerly, as the Registrar General supplies the necessary information.

The Corrected Death Rate is not an actual death rate at all but an estimate of the viability of the people. In 1913 it was 14·48.

In a special report on the Glossop death rate, written in 1906. I wrote as follows :

“The “Crude Death-rate” is the actual death-rate, and the “Corrected Death-rate” is an estimate of what the death-rate would be if the proportion of people at different ages and different sexes were the same as in the whole of England and Wales at the census of 1901. By this method most towns are handicapped.

No doubt the reason of this is that men and women of the working age go into towns to get work having passed the perils of infancy and childhood in the country. A few may go back to the country in their old age.”

Of course now the census of 1911 has to be substituted for that of 1901.

The Infantile Death Rate is the rate per thousand births given by the deaths of children under one year of age.

The Phthisis Death Rate probably does not require explanation. In 1913 it was 1·24.

The Zymotic Death Rate is the rate per thousand inhabitants given by the number of deaths under the following seven headings:—Small Pox; Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup; Typhoidal Diseases or Fevers; Measles; Whooping Cough; Diarrhœa. In 1913 it was 1·33.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the able and willing assistance given me in the preparation of this report, by the officials of the Borough, especially Mr. Dane and his assistant.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Lock Maree House,

Glossop,

February 1914.

TABLE I. BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 3050												
Total population at all ages 21688 } At												
Number of inhabited houses 5194 } Census												
Average number of persons per house. . 4.2 } of 1911												
YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- resi- dents regis- tered in the District	of Resi- dents not regi- stered in the District	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	21640	486		22.4	347	16.0	3	6	81	166.6	350	16.1
1909	21656	468		21.6	330	15.2	2	4	61	130.3	332	15.3
1910	21672	456		21.0	281	12.9	5	7	40	87.7	283	13.0
1911	21692	473	475	21.9	340	15.6	2	18	99	208.4	356	16.4
1912	21724	390	391	18.0	302	13.9	3	15	44	112.5	314	14.4
1913	21756	389	389	17.9	303	13.9	8	17	51	131.1	312	14.3

TABLE II. BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At all Ages—Years.								All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Had-field Ward.	No Settled Abode.			
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upw'ids								
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Croup)	12	..	4	8	..	...	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	..
Erysipelas	12	..	2	2	..	2	5	1	..	5	1	6	..	...
Scarlet Fever	37	..	9	24	4	..	..	..	..	14	16	7	..	19
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	...	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	62	0	0	4	12	27	19	..	..	19	23	18	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	15	0	1	2	9	3	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	..
Totals.. ..	143	..	16	40	26	36	24	1	..	46	52	43	2	23		

Infectious Hospital (Isolation) at Gamesley, in the Glossop-Dale Rural District, provided by Glossop Corporation.

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs	2 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified Uncertified		305 7	50 1	7 2	4 ..	10 ..	8 ..	39 ..	78 2	109 2	27 ..
Enteric Fever		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Measles		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough		3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup		4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		27	..	..	..	1	..	12	9	2	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		6	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease		20	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	..
Rheumatic Fever		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Organic Heart Disease		35	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	16	7
Bronchitis		40	4	2	..	..	..	1	11	22	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		17	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	3
Other diseases of respiratory organs		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		18	11	2	1	1	1	..	..	3	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		15	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		4	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
Suicide		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases		73	2	2	..	1	2	6	19	41	8
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Totals		312	51	9	4	10	8	39	80	111	27

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Infant Mortality during the year 1913.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	(Certified Uncertified	8 ..	6 ..	3 ..	4 ..	21 ..	8 ..	11 1	5 ..	5 ..	50 1
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Pneumonia— all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Enteritis ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	6
Gastritis..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth ..	..	3	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	..	4	..	1	1	6	4	2	..	2	14
Other Causes ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Totals ..	..	8	6	3	4	21	8	12	5	5	51

Net Births in the year, 389; Nett Deaths in the year, 51.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH
YEARLY REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR THE
Year ended the 31st day of December, 1913.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses
of the Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you for the 35th year as your Inspector, my Annual Report.

I have supplied the statistics of the Sanitary Department to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. J. Mackenzie, so I need not give them in detail here, as they will be found in his report which will be presented to you at the same time as this.

SCAVENGING OF HOUSE REFUSE AND EXCREMENT.

The system for the removal of house refuse and excrement in this Borough is still a voluntary one. Most of the excrement, along with urine, is collected and removed periodically in closed vehicles, to the Sewage Outfall Works, there to be disposed of by your Surveyor.

Butchers' offal, tripe dressers' and fish dealers' refuse are also regularly collected, and taken to the same place for disposal by him.

The pan system is gradually being superseded by the water carriage system.

The ash-bin system is still advancing, and the old filthy ashpits are being gradually cleared away. The bin refuse is collected weekly by the department, and a decided improvement is being made throughout the Borough. The number of bins in use this year is 1181 as against 1023 last year.

The removal of the remainder of the house refuse is done as in former years, by farmers and others, or by the department at a fixed charge per load (according to distance) at the request of the owners.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Those notified to the department for inspection and disinfection during the year were as follows :—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James's Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this year.	Previous Year.
Scarlet Fever.....	14	16	7	37	21
Enteric Fever ...	0	2	2	4	14
Puerperal Fever..	0	1	0	1	2
Erysipelas ...	5	1	6	12	17
Diphtheria ...	5	4	1	10	9
Membraneous Croup	.....	0	2	2	0
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 63

The total number of houses needing disinfection by the department after the removal or recovery of the cases was 43; all were disinfected by spraying with formalide and "stoved" with sulphur dioxide gas.

Disinfectants were provided free during sickness, and instructions were given how to use them to the best advantage, the disinfectants used being McDougall's M.O.H. fluid and another one with a guaranteed co-efficient of 20. Everything that could be washed was

first treated with a solution of the disinfectant and afterwards washed with carbolic soap and boiled when possible. Articles that could not be boiled were sprayed and disinfected when the house was dealt with. Many beds and mattresses have been destroyed by fire at the request of the owners, principally after cases of tuberculosis, enteric fever, or on account of being verminous.

14 houses were disinfected after consumptive cases by order of the Medical Officer of Health, and with consent from the occupiers. The total number of houses disinfected being 57, and the number of rooms 171.

The cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital were :—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this year.	Previous year.
Scarlet Fever	... 6	... 9	... 4	19	13
Enteric Fever	... 0	... 0	... 0	0	9
Totals	... 6	9	4	19	22

During the year a bath room, discharge room, and lavatory have been provided for the small-pox block. The other requirements are as previously reported.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 27 samples were obtained for analysis, and submitted to the Public Analyst. He reported 5 of them as being adulterated, or as below standard milk.

The Committee ordered prosecutions in four cases, and a warning to be given in the other case, the milk being very slightly below the standard. These prosecutions have resulted in the first two cases in the sellers being fined one pound and costs each. In the third case the seller was convicted and fined two pounds and costs and the analyst's fee, and in the fourth case the seller was fined three pounds and costs, one guinea towards the advocate's fee, and the analyst's fee.

The averages of the results of the analysis of the 27 samples as reported by the Analyst, show as follows :—

No. of Samples Analysed.	Milk Fat.	Milk Solids not Fat.	Total Solids.	Water
20 Above Standard Milk...	3.6	... 8.9	... 12.5	... 87.5
5 Below Standard Milk...	3.1	... 8.4	... 11.5	... 88.5
2 Sold as Skimmed Milk.	2.28	... 8.62	... 10.9	... 89.1
The best Sample of Pure Milk showed ...	6.4	... 8.9	... 15.3	... 84.7

I also obtained a number of informal samples for rough testing purposes without the vendors' knowledge thereof, so that I could see who was selling milk not as it came from the cow, or milk that was below the standard. In cases where I suspected it to be below the standard, I caused formal samples to be obtained and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The milk sellers are alive to the mode of evading the provisions of the Food and Drug Acts by declining to sell to the Inspector, or any agent of his, any milk of a doubtful character without saying, "I sell my milk as skimmed milk," though I have grave suspicion that their customers are not in many instances notified that the milk is "skimmed." It is most difficult to obtain convictions against these dealers unless "detective" methods are used to obtain samples from them. If this class of milk was only used for the purpose of tea flavouring, when taking that beverage, it would not do much harm; but when it is used as food for invalids or for little children, these dealers should be made to sell for such persons milk as it comes from the cow, or be severely dealt with if they do not disclose to their customers that it is not so; as life, and strength, and the welfare of future generations might be, and probably would be injured by using the inferior articles at such a critical time of life. I am very much interested in the health of the milch cattle supplying this Borough with milk, and hope that now the Tuberculosis Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is being enforced, most of the cattle suffering from that disease (in an advanced stage) will be weeded out from the herds in this district. The enforcement of this Order, as you know, is under the Chief Constable, whom you have appointed as your Inspector for that purpose.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As you are aware my assistant, acting upon my advice, has sat for and obtained his certificate as fully qualified to act as a Meat and Food Inspector, and it is chiefly owing to his work that I have been able to keep a reasonable supervision of the animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses of the Borough. Most of this inspection has to be made in the evenings, or early mornings, and not in the ordinary office hours; in fact it is overtime work. I should be pleased if the Committee could see their way to appoint him as Meat Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, and would willingly surrender through you to him a portion of my salary to pay him for the extra work and responsibility. 522 inspections have been made during the year, resulting in the surrender by the butchers and other persons interested in the condemned animals of the following, viz.:—

Two carcasses and one side of a carcass (cows). Eight carcasses of pigs all for tuberculosis. 33 sets of bovine lungs and 7 bovine livers for tuberculosis. 18 swine heads with tubercular glands, and 7 livers for hydated cysts or liver fluke. I am pleased to be again able to say that I and my assistant (with one or two exceptions) have met with the greatest courtesy and assistance from the butchers of the Borough in the execution of our somewhat antagonistic duties to the trade. I again recommend you to revise and bring up to date your Bye-laws for Slaughter Houses, and advise you to adopt sections 9, 11 and 12 of the Amended Model Bye-laws, which are as follows :—

Section 9.—“A person shall not, in a slaughter-house, proceed to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer, calf, or pig, until the same shall have been effectually stunned.”

Section 11.—A person shall not, in a slaughter-house, slaughter, or cause or suffer to be slaughtered, any animal in the view of another animal.”

Section 12.—An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not cause or allow any blood or other refuse to flow from such slaughter-house so as to be within the sight or smell of any animal in the slaughter-house, and he shall not cause or allow any such blood or other refuse to be deposited in the waiting pens or lairs.”

Four hundred and thirty-seven (437) visits have been made during the year to the places where other foods were in course of preparation, or were exposed for sale for the food of man, such as tripe-dressing and cow-heel establishments, pork butchers, blood-pudding, and sausage and brawn makers' places. Also to fish dealers, chip potato, peas and bean shops, and ice-cream makers' places of business. This resulted in the surrender, before exposure for sale, of one lot of cow-heels, which were destroyed, being unfit for food. As much time as can be spared is given to this class of work, but owing to the large number of such places, and of slaughter-houses all over the Borough, it is physically impossible to inspect every carcase slaughtered, and every class of food prepared for consumption in the Borough, and to keep a perfect control of all these places. In fact it would be more than a full-time Inspector could accomplish if he devoted his whole time to the work.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875—1912.

During the year my old friend (J. Carter-Bell) the Public Analyst, died, and I cannot miss this opportunity of expressing my regret thereat, for he was an old fellow-official and friend for more than thirty years of my inspectorship. Since then you have appointed J. White, Esq., the Public Analyst for the County of Derby, to be your Public Analyst, and I hope that the relations between us may be as friendly in the interests of Glossop as were those of his predecessor. During the year 50 samples of Food and Drugs have been obtained and submitted for analysis as follows, viz. :—27 samples of milk, 5 of malt vinegar, 3 of cream of tartar, 5 of butter, 1 of lard, 5 of margarine, and 4 of whiskey. Seven articles were reported by the Analyst to be below the proper standard, or were adulterated, viz. :—5 milks, 1 vinegar, and 1 whiskey ; the

latter was obtained informally. One of the milk samples and the vinegar case were considered by the Committee to be of such a nature that a warning to the sellers would meet the cases, the Committee being satisfied that the articles were not sold with a wilful intention to defraud. The case of adulterated whiskey will be followed up by a sample being obtained formally from the same person.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register is 52. Of these six are classed as underground, although they are only technically so. Eighty-three visits have been made to them during the year. Eleven defects were found, of which nine have been remedied. The other two are in hand.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number on the register is 27. They are situated all over the Borough. Five hundred and twenty-two visits have been made to them during the year. Seven notices have been served for breaches of the Bye-laws, all of which have been complied with.

Animals are slaughtered therein on all days, even on Sundays, and at any time ; sometimes during the night. I can only repeat what I said last year :—" That it is impossible for one man to see and examine every animal slaughtered therein before it is cut up, and the lungs, liver, and other organs removed."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 places within the Borough which come under this description, all except two being connected with the tripe trade. Fifty-nine visits have been made to them during the year. The places visited were found satisfactory except four which required limewashing, and this has since been done.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the courtesy of Mr. T. Haynes, your Surveyor, I am able to inform you that during the year four new main sewers have been constructed.

Sixty-one houses have been re-sewered or drained, and twenty new houses have been erected and connected with the main sewerage system of the Borough. The following new erections during the year have been completed, or are in hand:—1 office, 1 shop, 1 club, 1 motor garage, 1 electric hoist, 1 cowshed, 1 dairy, and 1 rope-walk. Also 2 additions to theatres, 1 to a bakehouse, and 1 to a house have been made during the same period.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 79 workshops and domestic workshops, 2 factory laundries, and 62 factories on the register. During the year 732 visits have been made; 11 defects found, 11 notices served, and 11 defects have been remedied.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

My report on this subject is practically as last year. No further improvements have to be recorded, but I am informed that one of the greatest offenders has alterations well in hand to abate the emission of black smoke from this chimney. Another firm are contemplating alterations, which, in the near future, should lessen the black smoke nuisance coming from their chimney-stacks. Those firms with hand-fired furnaces have been warned to be more careful in future, and they have promised to be so. A many informal observations, and 45 formal ones, have been taken during the year.

HOUSING,

The total number of inspections of houses made during the year is 3,352, of which 2,736 were inspected for nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875, and its Amendment Acts; and 616 inspections and re-inspections were made under the Housing and Towns' Planning Act, as the work of putting into reasonable tenantable repair proceeded, voluntarily done by the owners, or under section 17 of the Act, of those houses scheduled for inspection during the years 1911 and 1912. Eleven of these have been compulsorily closed. The one order not obeyed has been enforced by obtaining an ejectment order against the occupier, and legally ejecting him. Most of the 234 houses scheduled during those two years, and which are occupied, are now in reasonable tenantable repair.

During the latter portion of 1913, a further number of houses were scheduled for inspection under section 17 (1) of the Act :—King Street, Derby Street, Lower Bank east of the roadway, and the angle between Charlestown and Turn Lee Roads beyond Turn Lee Mills. Of these, at the date of this Report, eleven houses have been inspected in 1913.

I may state here that for these I think no closing orders will be required. The owners are willing to put the houses into repair voluntarily, and to carry out the requirements of the Authority.

During the year the Department has met with the general unrest of its employees like other towns, and I am pleased to be able to say that for the present the trouble has been settled amicably by increasing the wages of the carters. The thanks of the community are due to his Worship the Mayor for the speedy and amicable settlement arrived at.

In my opinion, the whole of the work of the Department has been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner.

May I again remind you that the two great requirements for the better health of the town are a system of Public Scavenging, and the substitution as early as possible, of the water-carriage system for the pan system for the removal of excreta?

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Certified Inspector,
Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

*Bird Nest Cottage,
Primrose Lane,
Glossop.
February, 1914.*



